

# DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, August 26, 1864.

[No. 46.]

## Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

OF THE

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

### Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., etc., etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

HIRSH S. TUTTLE is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City.

Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

### Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States, apr9-14

PATRICK LYNCH.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

305 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " " " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ly24

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6-14

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA LIVERY STABLES

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Good Saddles and Horses always on hand.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUTTLE,

Proprietors. jcz14

We print the following, which must on the most cursory perusal, commend itself to the consideration of all persons of means as well from the security of the investment offered as from the fact that he who becomes the creditor of the United States at the present time is in reality lending the Government his aid quite as effectually within his sphere as his neighbor who unable to assist the country in this manner, does so with his strong arm and shouldered musket.

### To the People of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

July 25, 1864.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needed supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances

may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor, and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not infrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of Treas'y.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The chief debt of this great nation, and the one which ought to press with the heaviest weight upon our shoulders, at the present time, is the debt of gratitude which the people who stay at home owe to the brave defenders of our soil and liberties—to that great multitude of patriot heroes who have gone out in the tide of battle to breast the surging waves of treason, and "man the life boats" to save the good old ship of State from the "breakers" with which she is surrounded. Dollars and cents can never pay, in full, that enormous debt.

A Missouri paper says that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They must be grave Diggers.

Proposals for Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1857.

The Notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will

be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of Treas'y.

SPIRITUAL.—We give the latest public thing in the spirit line. It occurred we are told, at Glasgow, where a party of savans assembled to test the spirits, as is sometimes done round a table in other parts of Scotland. On this eventful evening the spirit of one gentleman's father was summoned, and in due time it signified its presence by a "tilting" of the table. The gentleman sat opposite the medium, and allowing the latter to watch the movements of his hand while he apparently wrote the words, "are you happy?" although in reality the question written was, "are you hungry?" the spirit, without a moment's hesitation, said, "I am." Then the gentleman wrote down, "have you seen my mother, and is she hungry?" and the ghost—or, rather, the medium—replied, "I have, and she is." Then followed the question, "are all, then, hungry in Heaven?" and the spirit of his father answered, "yes." Question four was then written down in the following shape: "Is the medium a gross humbug?" and immediately the spirit rapped out an impatient "yes!" and when the question was repeated a second time, "yes" was returned, and still more emphatically than the first. The questions and answers were then deliberately read over in presence of the huddled medium.—English paper.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The chief debt of this great nation, and the one which ought to press with the heaviest weight upon our shoulders, at the present time, is the debt of gratitude which the people who stay at home owe to the brave defenders of our soil and liberties—to that great multitude of patriot heroes who have gone out in the tide of battle to breast the surging waves of treason, and "man the life boats" to save the good old ship of State from the "breakers" with which she is surrounded. Dollars and cents can never pay, in full, that enormous debt.

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**DAILY UNION VEDETTE**  
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1864.

**Courtesy Column.**—Owing to the large amount of telegraphic matter which came through on yesterday, we have taken the liberty of transcribing some of our inside advertisements to the outside of to-day. Under the circumstances advertisers will not blame us, and we are quite sure that every body had rather peruse the telegraphic news than our leader, which we therefore omit.

**BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.**

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

**New York, August 22d.**  
The Tribune's special says: Warren has entrenched his command and been reinforced. He intends to thoroughly destroy the Weldon railroad. Exactly one half of all the rebel Virginia forces are in the Shenandoah valley awaiting Sheridan. The other half holds the line from Petersburg to Richmond.

Letters dated the 11th, from the rear of Fort Morgan, states that Granger has received heavy reinforcements from Gen. Heron, and that reinforcements have been sent to Pensacola. Fort Morgan is now besieged by land, and the fleet was soon to bombard it. On the morning of the 11th the rebels burned all the buildings, hospitals, etc., outside of Fort Morgan. The rebel gunboat Gaines had burned the monitor *Manhattan*, and thrown several shells into the Fort, dismounting one gun prior to the landing of our forces.

The Times' special, Washington 21st, says: Sheridan has changed his position, in order better to watch the passes of the mountains. The great number of points which he is compelled to cover, imposes upon him a more conservative military policy than he would otherwise adopt. The rebel force at Martinsburg is an inconsiderable raiding party, and will not interfere with Sheridan's programme, which will be something more than defensive.

**New York, August 22d.**  
Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th claim that Grant is placed entirely on the defensive by the withdrawal of those troops sent to Sheridan.

**Petersburg, August 17th.**  
Prisoners brought in to-day, concur in the statement that Burnside's and Warren's corps are still in our front, while Hancock's 2d corps and perhaps other infantry are now operating on the north side of the James river. Advice received at headquarters here, confirm the defeat of the enemy in the fight of yesterday near White Tavern, on the north side of the James river. Our loss is not very large; among our losses were Generals Gerard and Chambliss killed. The fight is supposed to have been renewed to some extent to-day; firing being heard in that direction. Official advices from the valley received at headquarters up to yesterday, state that up to that time no general engagement had taken place in front. In this place nothing of interest is transpiring and rain has fallen every day this week.

Atlanta dispatches to the Richmond papers dated the 17th, state that the Federal cavalry had retired from Auburn, and that the Federals are fortifying the north side of the Chattahoochee near Sweet Water. It is believed the West Atlanta railroad has been cut at Ackworth by the rebel cavalry.

The Richmond Whig contains an order from the rebel Provost Marshal General virtually recognizing negroes as prisoners of war. The remarks of that paper show great dissatisfaction. The Richmond and Danville railroad is announced in running order.

An Atlanta dispatch of the 16th to the Richmond papers, state that a party of Sherman's cavalry, on the 15th, struck the Atlanta and Westport Railroad at Fairburn and burned the depot, tore up the track in several places, and then withdrew three miles and went into camp. The track has been repaired, but trains are not allowed to run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy.

**Mobile, August 17th.**  
Gen. Frank Gardiner assumed command of the District of the Gulf to-day.

Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose. We landed our cavalry and fired on them—killed and wounded several, and the enemy retired. Last night a force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, crossed the Perdido river advancing towards Mobile Bay. All quiet in the Bay.

**Indianapolis, Aug. 21st.**

Letters from the East were received by Gov. Morton, some days ago, stating that a large quantity of arms was being shipped to disloyal persons in Indiana. On the 17th four boxes were received, and last night twenty-two more. The military authorities immediately placed a guard around the building and took possession of the boxes, which, on examination, were found to contain revolvers of the best quality, and fixed ammunition. A book containing a list of the "Sons of Liberty" was also found. The names include that of the Secretary and Auditor of State, the Attorney-General, and I. I. Bingham, editor of the *Scout*; also the names of 400 rebel prisoners as third degree members.

**Louisville, Aug. 22d.**  
The Nashville Times contains a report that Wheeler's forces have crossed the river above

Chattanooga. Though there is a report that he had gone to East Tennessee, which is discredited. A report is also in circulation that the train from Knoxville to Chattanooga was captured near Cleveland, as also some supply trains from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The Knoxville fortifications can resist effectively five times Wheeler's force. Gen. Stedman's wound is only a slight scratch under the eye. He drove the rebels five miles, and then returned to Chattanooga.

**Cairo, Aug. 21st.**

The Orleans Era of the 13th, says Acting-Master John Dillingham, captured off the Sabine Pass a year and a half ago, while in command of the ship *Morning Light*, arrived in that city (paroled by Gen. Magruder) to effect his own exchange for Capt. Fowler. He reports the rebel authorities anxious to exchange the whole crew, who had been marched 300 miles and paroled for exchange. They were subsequently sent back to Camp Ford, near Tyler, as the Federal authorities would not receive them. About 3,600 prisoners are at Camp Ford, very much crowded and in an unhealthy state. Gen. Paines, with a portion of his expedition against Johnson's guerrillas, returned to Paducah at noon to-day. A large number of cattle and considerable salt, with other supplies taken from the steamers at Sabine bar, have been re-captured. Many horses and mules were also captured from the rebels in the country through which the expedition passed, and brought to Paducah.

**New York, Aug. 22d.**  
The steamer *Sanders*, from Orleans 14th, arrived. A Mobile paper of the 7th, says that the Mayor of Mobile has ordered all non-combatants out of the city, and urges the citizens to defend the city to the last.

**Bortress Monroe, August 21st.**  
A steamer from City Point, reports that heavy cannonading began on Saturday night on our extreme left in front of the 5th corps, which continued until 4 o'clock this morning. Heavy musketry firing was also heard. Up to the hour the mail boat left (10 o'clock this morning) the fighting is described as of the most spirited character, caused by the enemy attempting to drive us from the Weldon railroad. Up to latest accounts, they had failed to do it. The 5th corps has been reinforced. No doubt is expressed but that we would hold our position.

**Halifax, August 22d.**  
The *Tallahassee* was spoken on Saturday, 15 miles distant off Cole Harbor. It is understood that she is the pioneer of a number of these vessels, now being fitted out at Wilmington, some of which are now ready to run out.

**Head-Quarters of the Potomac, August 21st.**

Our losses at the Weldon railroad on Friday are greater than heretofore reported. It is estimated that the rebels took 1,500 prisoners. It seems our troops were surprised, many being in shelter tents at the time trying to escape the heavy rain. The rebels first appeared about noon on the right of the road and in front of the 3d division of the 5th corps. This was evidently a feint for the purpose of feeling our lines. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 6th corps and turned the flank of the former, capturing a large number of prisoners. This part of the line was forced back some distance, when the 9th corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the 2d corps, came on the field and opened fire, checking the advance of the rebels and taking a few prisoners. A heavy column of rebels at the same time charged on the left of our line west of the railroad, held by the 2d division of Gen. Ayer's, which they broke, and took five or 600 prisoners of the regular brigade commanded by Gen. Hayes, who is believed to be a prisoner. Our whole line was forced back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy suffered worse in this particular—his men lying thick all over the field. Before dark, our men reformed, and being reinforced a desperate charge was made to recover the lost ground, which was successfully accomplished. We held at night the line taken from us in the afternoon. Cols. Earle and Hawthorn are reported prisoners. Gen. Crawford was shot through the vest and shirt and narrowly escaped capture. Lieut. Clark of his Staff, was shot in the arm. Lieut. Meade and Merrill are also wounded. Capt. Smith of Gen. Crawford's Staff, had three horses shot while rallying the men of the various commands; the last named was a prisoner, but escaped. Col. Wheelock's brigade of the 3d division was flanked, when they faced to the rear and charged, driving the rebels and taking a number of prisoners. The entire number of prisoners captured is 2,10, with some stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at 3,000. Nothing but skirmishing took place to-day, both parties are entrenching, and a battle is looked for at any moment. The enemy are determined to regain possession of the road. The prisoners taken, belong principally to Beauregard's and Hills corps.

Later, August 21st—6 o'clock, a. m. Considerable artillery firing is taking place on the left since 4 o'clock, and is now quite brisk.

**New York, Aug. 22d.**  
Post's special dispatch says: All information from the Shenandoah Valley indicates a strong rebel force under Early, near Martinsburg and Winchester.

Late advices from before Atlanta state that

the rebels have 30,000 troops at Atlanta, including 10,000 Georgia militia. Their works are fifteen feet high, with deep ditches and abatis. Sherman has felt their lines to the extent of 18 miles, with a view of turning a portion of them, but is thus far unable to effect his object, the lines proving equally strong at all points.

**Washington, Aug. 22d.**  
Advices from Hagerstown represent the excitement in that place to continue, and refugees are arriving in large numbers.

**Halifax, Aug. 22d.**  
Arrived blockade runner *Helen* from Bermuda, after a passage of 60 hours. She reports the yellow fever raging there. The *Tallahassee* was seen yesterday steaming north.

**New York, August 22nd.**  
The Post's special says: Advices from the Shenandoah Valley show the whole of Early's forces now on this side of Winchester. Considerable skirmishing took place yesterday near Charlestown, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

The Orleans Era of the 14th, has the following: The *Keystone* from Mobile Bay, arrived this morning and reports Granger's forces within 500 yards of Fort Morgan. The fact that the enemy does not fire, is considered a proof that the Fort has surrendered. The mortar and other batteries, with gunboats, were ready to begin the bombardment as soon as ordered, and the surrender of the place was hourly expected.

**Washington, Aug. 22d.**  
Passengers by the mail steamer from City Point, report that the 2nd corps successfully re-crossed the James River on Saturday night, thus adding to the mystification of the rebels as to the intention of our movements.

**New York, Aug. 22d.**  
The transport *Arago* from Port Royal 18th, arrived. Fifty miles north of Cape Hatteras, she passed the *S. S. Fulton* with a three masted schooner in tow, bound south. The rebel authorities are anxious to exchange all the prisoners our Government will consent to. Gen. Hatch is about to resume active operations in Florida. The operations against Fort Sumter are progressing. The steamer *Prince Albert* in attempting to run into Charleston Harbor, grounded opposite Fort Moultrie, and our batteries opened heavily upon her, reducing her to a total wreck. The cargo consisted of medicines and other light articles which were almost wholly destroyed. On the night of the 2nd, Capt. Reed and Lieut. Stevenson, of the 30th Ohio, escaped from Charleston and reached Battery Gregg safely. 600 rebel prisoners will be placed under fire, on Morris Island, there being that number of our men in Charleston. The Charleston Mercury of the 13th says: All noncombatants have been ordered to leave Mobile, and it is thought impossible for the garrison to hold out against Farragut.

**Washington, August 22d.**  
It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that there is no truth in the report that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a new loan, the terms of which are not declared.

**New York, August 22d.**  
Advices from Atlanta state that on the 13th, in front of Atlanta, the 15th corps charged the rebel works. At the same time Carline's line of skirmishers called upon the soldiers in the rifle-pits to come over, and about 200 leaped out and came into our line amid the fire of the remaining rebels. Carline then advanced in strong skirmish line and took possession of the rifle-pits, and now holds them. They are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

**Baltimore, August 22d.**  
A Point Look Out correspondent to the American sends the following intelligence: Large numbers of refugees from Richmond continue to arrive, and report a large force of infantry and cavalry under Lee in person as having gone up the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce Early. They assert that this body of rebel troops will number 40,000. Their purpose is to secure the plunder captured by Early in Maryland, (which they fear will be taken by the advance of Sheridan,) also to attack Washington and invade the North.

A German mechanic who has been employed over two years by the confederate navy department, in the construction of ironclad vessels, says there are two vessels in Wilmington, N. C., ready to run the blockade. They carry 24-pounders, and are covered with 4-inch iron. Each vessel carries four guns. He says there are two vessels at Kingston, also two vessels in the Pedee river (north of Georgetown) which will be ready for duty in one month. One of them will be ready perhaps sooner. Both vessels are clad with iron four inches thick. Each carries four guns, 24-pounders. An ironclad is also building at Plymouth, N. C. Her armor is twelve inches in thickness, and she carries 12-pounder guns, and will be ready for sea in two months. He also reports a new boat getting ready in Richmond. She is a 4-inch ironclad.

**Newbern, August 19th.**  
The Raleigh Confederate says that Gen. S. D. Lee recently arrived at Atlanta from Mississippi with a large number of reinforcements, and participated in the late battle.

Intelligence received here states that since the departure of the pirate *Tallahassee* from Wilmington, seven more steamers of like character have arrived, and are now receiving an armament with the view of running the blockade to war upon our commerce.

The North Carolina Times, speaking of the recent election, says the Holden men have a majority in the Legislature. The citizens of that State desire peace, notwithstanding the fact that the rebel bayonets are braced to overawe the conservative party who supported Holden. In the extreme western counties Holden had some very heavy majorities, but the Union vote was thrown on the ground and not considered loyal to the confederate government. At Kingston men were imprisoned for voting for Holden.

**New York, August 23d.**  
The World has the following: Headquarters army of the Potomac 17th. A brilliant flank movement was made by the 5th corps

yesterday morning, and was a complete success. The enemy's forces have been nearly all withdrawn from this direction and sent across the James to meet an attack of the 2d and 1st corps. Only a strong picket was found guarding the road, and these retreated so rapidly that our men thought they would meet with no opposition and went to work deliberately destroying the track. When they had about one mile torn up, a heavy force advanced in line of battle up the railroad, with supporting columns on either side, and charged gallantly, but were met by the veterans of the 2d division, under Ayres, and after an engagement of half an hour they fell back in confusion. After a short time they formed in line and made another attempt to reach and drive back the division, but were repulsed a second time with severe loss. Just before dark they made another effort to break through our lines and this time received worse punishment than before. They were driven back nearly half a mile, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Their loss is estimated at 2,000. Our killed and wounded will number about 400, principally from the 1st and 2d divisions.

**Sandy Hook, August 20th.**  
The steamer *China* from Liverpool 18th, Queenstown 14th, passed this point.

**New York, August 23d.**

The Herald has the following: Headquarters Averill's cavalry, in the field, 22d 8 a. m. Heavy skirmishing yesterday on a portion of Sheridan's line which lasted all day. We lost between 100 and 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is about the same. Heavy firing is heard this morning on the Berryville road and Smithfield pike. The enemy's main force is concentrating on our right and seems inclined to fight and advance. Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction of Charlestown and the supposition is that an engagement is going on near there. A small skirmish took place yesterday at dam No. 5 on the Potomac, by which a rebel reconnoitering party was driven back and prevented from crossing. We held Martinsburg yesterday until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels entered, Harry Gilmore's command being the advance. During the night we drove the rebels out again. Up to this time, no rebel force has crossed the Potomac between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry.

**New York, August 23d.**  
The Herald has the following from Strawberry Plains the 20th: Hancock having accomplished the object of his second expedition to the north side of the James, has now withdrawn his command. Part of his forces has already re-crossed the river, and the 2d corps is being followed by the cavalry under Gregg. Birney, commanding the 10th corps, is conducting the withdrawal of his corps, and his columns are just approaching the pontoon bridges. The operations in this vicinity, have reflected honor upon all concerned.

Richmond papers have the following: Petersburg, 19th. About 7 o'clock this evening, arrangements being complete, our forces attacked on the front and flank, Warren's (5th) corps, which had made a temporary lodgement on the Weldon railroad, two miles below here, driving them back upwards of two miles, and capturing over 2,000 prisoners, including Brig.-Gen. Hayes, and a number of stands of colors. Heavy rain falling all day.

**New York, August 23rd.**

The London correspondent of the Herald states that the Emperor of the French has just informed Sidiell that he never will recognize the rebel States, even should they achieve their independence *de facto*, unless they determine to abolish slavery and engage that all children born of slave parents, shall be free, and that slavery will be totally abolished and cease within ten years from the date of recognition.

The Tribune has the following from the front of Petersburg, Sunday, Aug. 21st, 8 a. m.: I have just time to say this morning that our forces hold their position on the Weldon railroad, well and strongly. The 2nd corps and other forces are arriving from the extreme right, this being a vital point to the Confederacy. A grand and desperate conflict is momentarily expected.

**New York, Aug. 22nd.**

The increasing demand from abroad for Government securities continues to enhance. A number of foreign houses have on hand large orders for five-twenties, and ten-forties, and there is also reported likely to be a demand for the foreign markets. We learn at present that the unexecuted foreign orders for national securities amount to \$1,000,000.

**Cairo, August 22d.**  
The steamer *Courier* was burned to the water's edge here this evening. She was valued at \$50,000, and is insured for \$35,000. The cargo was valuable, and is a heavy loss to Government.

**Cincinnati, August 22d.**

The morning papers publish lengthy extracts from correspondence captured at Indianapolis. A manuscript copy of an address to the Grand Council of the Sons of Liberty, is among the papers, in which it appears that a grand Convention was to be held at Chicago, July 1st.

A spontaneous meeting was held at Indianapolis last night to take counsel concerning the dangers surrounding them. It was the largest out-door meeting ever held there, and the meeting was extremely orderly though



there was a deep feeling against the conspiracy. Resolutions were adopted denouncing this secret order as most mischievous, and calculated to bring about a civil war; declaring the charge, that the Union party intends to use military power to prevent a fair election, as a slander upon Union men.

A special to the *Gazette* from Nashville, says: Wheeler has struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga road between Hiwassee and London, destroying communication for a time, but doing no serious damage. Steadman is driving him towards Knoxville, where Gen. Carter has a force in front.

Additional by the *China*: Grant's renewed activity has caused a decline in the rebel loan.

There has been desperate rioting at Belfast, Ireland.

A Prussian decree partially reduces the armies to a peace footing, and the *Times* favors the withdrawal of British troops from Canada, their presence being considered an element of danger, provoking an invasion whenever the Americans may have a grievance against England.

Baltimore, August 23d.

The following is published in the *American* this morning, as the substance to which the censor would not permit transmission last night: Harpers Ferry the 22d. A brisk engagement occurred yesterday, two miles beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia, and the rebel force now in the Shenandoah valley. The battle was commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning by a heavy column of rebel infantry and cavalry attempting to pierce our front near Summit Point. After a sharp and decisive struggle, our skirmishers were compelled to give way. The 1st division (Gen. Wilson's) and Gen. Tarbitt's cavalry corps were engaged, and reinforced heavily. The object of the movement was the possession of Martinsburg. At the same time a false movement was made against our extreme left, but suddenly a body of rebels appeared in front of our right, consisting of the 6th, 8th and 19th corps. A short but determined battle took place, in which the 2d division lost heavily, (300 wounded, and 60 to 70 killed and missing.) Our right drove the enemy over a mile, and then fell back to the old line until 10 o'clock, when the entire army retreated towards Halltown, where they now are in line of battle. Rumors are afloat that the rebels are crossing the Potomac at Martinsburg. The rebels have possession of Martinsburg.

Fortress Monroe, August 22d.

A steamer from City Point brings intelligence that the rebels are making desperate efforts to retake the Weldon railroad, but they are so far unsuccessful. We now hold the road firmly and it is believed the rebels cannot dislodge us.

Fort Kearney, August 23d.

Maj. Gen. Curtis arrived here to-day to straighten up Indian affairs. The Overland Stage Company have removed all their agents, stock and coaches to this post for protection. Not a white inhabitant can be found between here and Denver. All have fled to the military posts for protection. The country around Denver is reported swarming with hostile Indians. The road between here and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by whites, except at two fortified posts, viz: Columbus and Fort Curtis. Gen. Curtis had a conference with the chiefs of the Pawnee tribe, who have agreed to assist him in fighting the hostile Indians. There has been no exaggeration in the telegraph news from this country about Indians.

Head-Quarters Army of the Potomac, August 21st.

This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the 5th corps, on the left of the Weldon railroad, at the same place where they were partially successful on Friday. To-day they met a different reception. Our line was formed about the same time as on that day. The 1st division being on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry, which covered the railroad towards R-ran's station; the 2d division sent. Coulter's 4th division was across the railroad, and the 3d division (Crawford's) on the right, joining with the 9th corps, which connected the right with the left near the Jerusalem plank road. During Saturday's engagement our men had strengthened the breastworks which had been temporarily erected, besides throwing up others. Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works towards Petersburg. Our guns replied briskly, neither party however doing particular damage. About 7 a. m. a force of the enemy were being moved as if to attack the 9th corps, but a few well directed shells sent them out of sight. Shortly after a column of rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, forming a line, and charged what they thought to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of Ayers' front. The rebels advanced in fine style, with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them easy, but were surprised on discovering a second line behind, extending to the left of the 1st division, from which a row of bayonets glinted, with batteries on the left and right pouring fire into their ranks, every discharge causing large vacancies in their line. As soon as they discovered their critical position, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed along the breastworks; and as soon as the rebels discovered this, a large portion broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering. Our batteries sent several messengers after the remaining party, many of whom fell. The troops making the charge consisted of the rebel divisions of Hooke and Bushrod Johnson, of Hill's corps, principally South Carolinians and Mississippians. Among the prisoners are 1 Colonel, 3 Lt. Colonels, 37 Captains and Lieutenants. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 150. Nearly all the prisoners were taken on the skirmish line. The rebel loss is 5 or 600 killed and wounded, with about 375 prisoners. Gen. Hagood, commanding the assaulting party, was seen to fall from his horse and is believed to be killed, but the body lies between the logs covered by the sharpshooters of both sides, so that neither can get possession of it. Prisoners report him killed.

Washington, Aug. 13rd.

Official news from Atlanta brings a report and authentic information. It shows that Kilpatrick has returned from his raid on the Macon railroad without success. He was brought in one piece of artillery and 70 prisoners. He has effectively destroyed the road for two miles at various places. A letter from Hagerstown, 23d, says that a detachment of the 3rd Va. cavalry entered Martinsburg yesterday, and drove out the rebels. At latest accounts the place still held out. Our cavalry, under Averill, holds the river fords, watching the movements of the rebel raiders. The excitement occasioned by the anticipation of an invasion, has somewhat subsided.

New York, Aug. 23rd.

The *Commercial's* special says Warren's corps has achieved a grand success. On Sunday the rebels attacked, under orders from Lee that we must be driven from the Weldon railroad at whatever sacrifice. The rebels were allowed to pass through the gap left in our lines, and suffered severely, while their purpose was entirely defeated. Gen. A. P. Hill is reported mortally wounded, Keith, and Lee's son (R. E. Lee) killed. One Col. (10th Miss.) is our prisoner, and is wounded. Our loss is 150. Additional from the Army of the Potomac. We took five sets of colors, of which the 3rd Delaware took two, and 76th N. Y., one. Three of the colors are entirely new, the others are much dilapidated. In the fight on Friday, our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported. Of the 9th Pa. more than one-half were taken, as was the case with all the regiments of the brigade. The 104th New York lost every officer on the field, and can muster but few men for duty. Had they held position or changed front, they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a sound thrashing, but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels. Col. Wheeler's brigade of the 2d division changed front towards the rear, forming a line, with skirmishers thrown out, and advanced to see where the enemy were. They reached our second line without losing a man. This brigade brought with them 60 prisoners and one stand of colors, besides re-taking many of our men who were being taken away.

Later—Aug. 22d. No fighting has taken place since yesterday morning. Skirmishing was very brisk during last night. Considerable artillery is heard in our lines, which have been greatly strengthened within the last 24 hours.

New Orleans, August 16th.

The land forces under Granger, are within 300 yards of Fort Morgan, and a general assault will take place in a few days. The fleet is fully prepared. The ram *Tennessee* having been repaired, fired a shot on the fort, which is mysteriously silent. There are seven feet of water up to Mobile. Two monitors are expected to ascend, viz: *The Mobile* and *Tennessee*. Reports are that the assault and slaughter of our troops are both untrue.

Louisville, August 23d.

Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the 52d Kentucky, overtook the rebel Johnson's force at Canton, Ky., yesterday while attempting to cross the river. He killed thirteen—wounded a large number and captured 100 men. Adam Johnson is a prisoner and severely wounded. The guerrillas who crossed from Ohio county into Butler, Ky., on Sunday, were encountered by the Grayson home guards, who killed five and captured the remainder.

Nashville, August 23d.

A dispatch dated Lick Creek, East Tennessee, from Gen. Gilet to Gov. Johnson, says: A detachment of my command under Lieut. Col. Edgerton, of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, attacked Rogersville on the morning of the 22d, killing 23 and capturing 35; among them Col. Walker and several non-commissioned officers.

Baltimore, August 23d.

Intelligence from the upper Potomac speaks of nothing more important than slight skirmishing along the lines. Our forces occupy a strong position, while the rebels occupy the country in the direction of Martinsburg, but have not crossed the Potomac.

Washington, August 23d.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, says: All is quiet along the border, and there is no fighting in the valley. Our forces destroyed a long rebel supply train on the Winchester and Martinsburg pike.

New York, August 24th.

The morning papers contain little news in addition to what was telegraphed last night. The *Herald's* 16th corps' correspondent, says: Our forces have been withdrawn from Deep Bottom on the night of the 20th. An important co-operative movement by the 10th corps commenced this morning. Details will reach you at the proper moment.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following particulars of the rebel Gen. Hagood's treachery of the 21st: The rebels found themselves under a quadruple fire of musketry and artillery, which caused them to throw down their pieces, and raise their arms in token of surrender. Gen. Cutler then sent Captain Daley of his staff, to receive them as prisoners. Our men having ceased firing, Capt. Daley told Hagood that he had been sent to receive him and his brigade as prisoners. Without saying a word, Hagood drew a revolver and shot Daley. The Capt. lived half an

hour, but long enough to make this statement. Hagood, after the shot, called upon his men to pick up their muskets and fall back, which they attempted to obey, but our men again fired, when they again threw down their pieces, and this time gave themselves up as prisoners. A second volley added a large number to the killed, among them Hagood, who was shot through the head. The prisoners number between 5 and 600. After two hours fighting, the battle ended. The same correspondent states that the rebels report the rebel General Hooke killed on that day.

A special to the *World*, Washington 23d: The *Star* of this evening says: When the boat left City Point yesterday morning, Warren was still warmly engaged with the enemy, who were trying to dislodge him from his position. His position is so much strengthened as to be deemed impregnable.

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of August 20th, we copy the following: The most important news we have from this point is that the force of the enemy is advancing from Pensacola to Mobile Bay. We had previously heard this as a rumor, but preferred to await confirmation before making it public.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the *Herald* dated 11:30 a. m., 22d, states: The skirmishing on the right extended along the whole line and the rebels made several charges, which drove our men in. We were rapidly driven through the town out on the Harper's Ferry Pike, the rebels following very close. The whole army is now strongly posted on the heights in fear of this place, and the enemy are close upon us; but seeing us so thoroughly prepared may not risk an engagement.

A special to the *Times*, Washington 23d, says: Officers just arrived from the front report an attack made on Sunday upon our left by the rebels who were handsomely repulsed. The rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell and badly wounded, and Gens. Heath and Fitzhugh Lee (son of the rebel chieftain) were killed.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24th.

Gov. Brongh has issued a proclamation to persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the draft, warning them to desist from such purpose. Fernando Wood in a speech at Dayton last night, asserted that a peace man on a peace platform would be nominated at Chicago, and that the convention would be harmonious. The *Gazette's* Chattanooga correspondent says: Neither Gen. Steadman nor Col. Straight were injured at Dalton—both are well.

Memphis was attacked at 4 o'clock this morning, by Gen. Forrest with three brigades of cavalry—about 3,000 strong. They left Smith's front at Oxford on the 18th, and made a forced march to this city. They drove in the pickets and dashed directly to the headquarters of Gen. Washburne, who made a narrow escape. They then went to Buckland's quarters and he also escaped them. Next they attacked the Irving Prison, but were repulsed by the guard, when they visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture Gen. Hurlbut, but he was stopping at a friend's house. Our troops now attacked the rebels and soon drove them from the city, killing about 30 and wounding 100. They captured 50 or 40 horses, but had no time to plunder. Our loss is about the same as that of the rebels. Washburne is carrying out a plan, which is expected to result in the capture of a large portion of the attacking party.

Later—Aug. 22—The raid into Memphis yesterday was a complete failure, and is so admitted. Forrest's intention was to capture Washburne and other Generals, and our troops being without leaders, to take and plunder the city. They captured a number of prisoners, including two officers, several clerks and telegraph operators. Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the rebels. Among the wounded are Col. Starr, 6th Ill. cavalry, Lieut. Irwin, 8th Iowa cavalry, since died.

Baltimore, August 24th.

Reports received via Northern Central Railroad are, that the rebels have crossed the river; this needs confirmation. Nothing direct has been received from the upper Potomac.

Head-Quar's Army of the Potomac, August 23d.

The enemy early yesterday morning, disappeared from our front. As our 5th and 9th corps are on the Weldon road, the belief is that the attempt to regain this important line of communication, has been abandoned. The enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction, and may be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction. The roads are wet, making traveling difficult. Several deserters have come in. Some think the end of the struggle is at hand, and believe Petersburg to be almost within our grasp, and that it will be in our possession at an early day.

Gov. Conner yesterday received the following dispatch from Gov. Evans, of Colorado Territory: The case is in progress.

DENVER, August 24th.

GEN. P. B. CONNER—The Indians are very hostile along the southern route from Denver to Kansas City. The last mail is not in. Fears are entertained for its safety. The Overland Stage is withdrawn from the line. I hope to have it open and safe in two weeks.

JOHN EVANS, Governor.

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY WOMAN, to wash and iron and take care of children, in an Officer's family, at Camp Douglas, Col. wages will be liberal. Apply at the Commissary Warehouse, Salt Lake City. aug 24-1f

**IDAHO HOUSE,**  
CORNER OF WALLACE & JACKSON STREETS,  
Virginia City, Montana Terr'y.

THE undersigned has opened the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate all who may give him a call. Prices to suit the times.

aug 24-1f J. M. CASTNER, Proprietor.

**NOTICE! NOTICE!**  
Carpenters and Plasterers can find employment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post. aug 24-1f

**OLIVER & CO.**

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

**TIME: THREE AND A HALF DAYS!**  
THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!

We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 500 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are favorably reported; hands are making from one to three ounces per day.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,  
T. D. BROWN, Agent, SALT LAKE CITY.

RES. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

**HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.**

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

**GOLD DUST AND COIN.**  
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.  
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.  
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on.

New York, San Francisco, Cal.,  
Virginia City, Idaho,  
Bozeman City, Colorado,  
Atchison, Kansas,  
Portland, Oregon and  
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. per 24

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILLER E. CLARK,  
OF

**Clark & Co., BANKERS,**  
Great Salt Lake City,

**DEALERS IN COIN, GOLD DUST AND EXCHANGE.**

**MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.**

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Prekel & Co., Philadelphia. jylf

**PRIVATE BOARDING.**

THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.

**PRICES:**  
Day boarders—per week, \$15 00  
With room, 15 00  
aug 10-1m M. McKEELY, Proprietor.

**POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.**

The highest prices paid for GOLD AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godde's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. aug 10-1m

J. W. ELWORTH, DON C. VVIE.

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

ELWORTH & TUPPE.

**GOODRICH HOUSE,**  
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables  
That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

W. G. GOODRICH.

**FAUST'S STABLES.**

Superior Saddle Horses, G. S. L. City.

What undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Saddles and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Stock fed in the Warm Springs every morning in feeding. [Dm] FOX & FAUST.



Reduction of Fare  
Salt Lake City, Aug. 15th, '04.

## REDUCTION OF FARE

**VIRGINIA CITY,**  
MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and After Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

**\$25.00**

## LEGAL TENDERS,

aug 15-17 W. F. HALSEY, Agent.

## S. J. LEES' PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street  
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.  
Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.  
aug 15-17

## WANTED - FARM HANDS.

SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissary Ware house, Salt Lake City.  
aug 15-17

## NOTICE.

INTENDING to go East on the expiration of my term of service, I will sell, in lots of ten feet or more, three-fourths of a claim of 200 feet, in the Sacramento Company, California Volunteer Lode, situated at Egan Canon, Lander county, Nevada Territory. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD WATKINS,  
Co. C, 34 Inf. C. V.  
aug 22-17

## California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.  
aug 15-17 JULIEN AVET, Prop'r.

## J. P. THOMSON, TAILOR,

Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.  
CLEANING, DYEING AND HOT PRESSING. OLD Clothes taken in exchange.  
aug 10-1m

## C. CLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.  
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.  
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.  
my 7-17

## WHOLESALE HOUSE SALT LAKE CITY.

## BARROW & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,  
(In the Store formerly occupied by WILLIAM J. KINGS.)

Will receive by the 25th August, one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

## HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, ETC., ETC.

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchandise in the City and Territory, and from Boise, Salt Lake and Virginia cities, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

As the highest price paid for produce of all kinds.  
aug 15-17

## NOTICE.

Jordan Silver Mining Company, West Mountain District, G. S. L. City, U. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that there is due on the following Stock, on account of assessments duly levied, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, and unless paid on or before the first day of September next, there will be advertised and sold according to law so many shares of said stock as will be necessary to pay the amount of assessments then due, together with the expenses of advertising and sale, to-wit:

Certificates	Shares	Ass't	Am't.
W. T. Coleman	45	\$ 20	\$ 90.00
A. Gardner, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177	6	5	12.50
unknown,	223, 220	6	17.40
L. Washburn,	234	4.50	37.50
Wm. A. Hickman, 252, 253, 254, 255	6	10	60.00
Daniel McLean,	272, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	20	210.00
N. B. Eldred,	273, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	20	210.00
Jas. E. Bromley,	264	1	10.00
Mrs. Bromley,	267	6	5.00
R. H. Willard,	263	4.50	7.50
Willie E. Jaybird,	278	5.5	16.00
Hickman, 260	6	20	50.00

By order of the Trustees,  
C. W. CARLTON,  
Secretary.

## RANSONOFF & CO.,

## New Goods! New Goods!!

## FINE ASSORTMENT OF

## SPRING GOODS,

## CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

## In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

## Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

## The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

Aug 5-17

## FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

AMOS GILBERT, Wm. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. } CYRUS F. GILBERT, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

## GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

## MAGNIFICENT STOCK

## of

## GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

## SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

## CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

## MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

## AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

## WELL SELECTED STOCK

## OF

Groceries, Hardware,

## Boots and Shoes,

## Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

## READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

## CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

## OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

## DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

## Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

## A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

## SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

Messengers.

This Line also runs

## TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via Bannack City. Also, a

## TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, . . . . . Six days.

Time to Atchison, . . . . . Twelve days

1904 W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

## OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

## GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

## THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 8 A. M.

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST EVERY MORN

ING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE

OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

Office—First South Temple street, adjoining Jen King's new Store.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1904.

## Redington & Co.'s

## ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,  
415 and 418 Front street,  
San Francisco

## Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances. Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

## NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,  
San Francisco.  
And for sale everywhere.

## Dr. Mott's

## VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.  
A. L. SOOVIK & Co., Proprietors,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
415 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,  
Sole Agents

## DR. TOWNSLEY'S

## INDIAN

## VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

## IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously? Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,  
415 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,  
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